NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND HARSAU STS. TERMS cost in advance. Money sent by must will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York

THE DALLY HEKALD, one cents per cover, \$1 per canning.
THE WERKLY HERALD, every Naturday, at sex cents teropy, or \$3 per annum; the Europeen Edition every Medicastay,
at sex cents per copy, \$4 per annum to any part of fivest Britainat \$6 17 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage, the
Casifornia Edition on the lot, 11th and 21st of such month, at six THE FAMILY HERALD, on Wednesday, at four cents per

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—LA JULYE. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Afternoon and Even-ning-Nixon's Royat Cincus

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon and Even-ing-Stading & Roceas' Equatrias froups. Wallacon's Theatrk, Broadway. --Henriktte-Forty and Fifty.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway. - HEREINTE-FORTY LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 524 Broadway.-

NEW BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Rag Picken of

THEATRE FRANCAIS, No. 585 Broadway -- LES CANO BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day

NIBLO'S SALOON, Broadway.—LLOYD'S MINSTREES I. BURLESOURS, SONGS, DANCES, &c.—BILLY PATTERSON.

MELODEON CONCERT HALL, No. 539 Broadway.-ATHENEUM, Brooklyn. - Vandenhoff's Dramatic Read INGS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, April 10, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

Who New York Herald - Edition for Europe. The Cunard mail steamship Africa, Captain Cook, will

leave this port this afternoon, for Liverpool. The European mails will close in this city at two o'clock this afternoon.

The European Edition of the Herald will be published.

at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrap pers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald-California gattioh. The steamship Northern Light, Capt. Tinklepaugh, wil leave this port to-morrow, at noon, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacifi

will close at ten o'clock to morrow morning. The New York WERKLY HERALD-California edition sentaining the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at half-past eight o'clock in the

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents Agents will please soud in their orders as early as pos-

The accounts this morning from Charleston corroborate the information relative to the designs of the administration, which was publish ed in yesterday's paper. Seven United States vessels are reported off Charleston, but i said the supply vessels had not arrived yesterday, and until they reach there no demonstration will be made. The Confederate States forces are fully prepared for the conflict. Captain Talbot arrived at Charleston on Monday night with despatches for Major Anderson, but he was not permitted to proceed to Fort Sumter, and therefore left on his return to Wash ington the same night. Mail communication with the fort is, however, still uninterrupted, and Major Anderson is doubtless apprised of the designs of the administration, and prepared to co-operate with the fleet. We may expect news of the com-

The warlike operations of the government continue to be vigorously prosecuted. The steamer transports Baltic and Illinois cleared the bar at this port early yesterday morning, bound south Orders were issued yesterday by the Navy Department to have the Wabash, Vincennes and Savannah, at Brooklyn, and the Jamestown, at Philadelphia, fitted for active service with despatch. It is stated that the administration hope, by the appearance of an immense naval force off the Southern coast, to overawe the authorities of the seceded States, and bring them to

There are reports of contemplated changes in the Cabinet. Mr. Chase, Secretary of the Trea sury, will, it is said, be appointed a Supreme Court Judge; Mr. Cameron will go into the Treasury Department and John Miner Botts, of Vir ginia, will be appointed Secretary of War in place of Mr. Cameron.

Governor Curtin sent a special message into the Legislature of Pennsylvania yesterday, calling at tention to the military organization of the State, and recommending the Legislature to make immediate provision for the removal of the defects now existing by establishing a military bureau at the capital, by modifying the militia laws and by making a proper distribution of arms, &c. He calls attention to the serious jealousies and divisions dis tracting the public mind, and the military organizations of a formidable character, seemingly not demanded by an existing public exigency, in cer-

Several causes of dispute turned up yesterday relative to the new Morrill tariff. When the tariff will be properly understood is doubtless among the things that may be looming in the future, but there seems to be no chance of such a blessing

The steamship Persia, Captain Judkins, from Liverpool 30th via Queenstown 31st ult., arrived at this port early yesterday morning, having made the quickest passage between Europe and the United States on record, the time being eight days and fifteen hours, apparent time. She brings two days later intelligence, her usual freight and passenger list and \$288,140 in specie, making, with the sum received by the Canadian at Portland on Monday, \$24,430,425 received since December 15.

The warlike tone of our Continental advices con tinues. The statement that Austria was con centrating large bodies of troops in Venetia and making warlike preparations in general, is reiterated. It was said that 50,000 men were in movement. Austrian officers were said to regard hostilities as more and more probable. Extensive military preparations are also being made in

advices from Copenhagen state that the Danish government, without departing from its conciliatory attitude, is making preparations to be ready for all eventualities. The Seventh and Twentieth battalions are about to receive orders to march for Sonderburg and Schleswig. On the 15th April the effective of the battalions will be doubled. A battery of rifled cannon is ready, and three others, after the French model, will be ready in the course

We publish this morning the pkase of the Em-

Duke Constantine announcing the royal determi-

We also publish this morning an important speech from Count Cavour upon the Papal ques tion, together with the Pope's late allocution. In consequence of the 29th and 30th being ob-

served as holidays in England, our commercial ad-

vices are but little varied from those received by the Edinburg and Canadian.

The mail by the steamship Canadian, which arrived at Portland on Monday with European advices to the 29th ult., reached this city yesterday

The overland express arrived at Fort Kearney yesterday with advices from British Columbia to the 18th, Oregon and Washington to the 20th, and San Francisco to the 29th ult. Heavy rains had prevailed at San Francisco, but notwithstanding business had somewhat revived. The whaling fleet off the coast of Lower California are reported to have taken ordinarily favorable fares. In the California Legislature the Senatorial question still remained unsettled. It was understood that Mr. McDougall, the United States Senator elect, was willing to surrender his present advantage and go into a new election. A bill had been introduced offering a premium of ten thousand dollars to any person who shall first grow on California soil and prepare for market one hundred bales of cotton. The news from Oregon and Washington is unimportant. Lady Franklin arrived at Victoria on the

17th ult. from Fraser river. The State Senate spent a great portion of yesterday's session over the Annual Supply bill. which was finally passed. Several bills were reported favorably from the committees-among them that to prevent the sale of impure milk The committee having in charge the investigation of the alleged Harbor Master corruptions made their report, inculpating two of the accused and requesting their removal by the Governor. In the Assembly the Senate's amendments to the Appropriation bill were concurred in, and a large number of bills were reported from the committees. The Assembly gave to the Broadway Railroad its sleeping potion for the present session, at least, by laying it on the table, in Committee of the Whole, py

vote of 73 to 38. The rush at the Custom House yesterday was not quite so vigorous as on Monday, but still enough was made to keep three persons well emploved for an hour. A sketch will be found in an other column.

A seizure of diamond jewelry was made yester day on board the steamship Persia, one of the passengers having about three hundred dollars worth upon his person, which goods were at once eized by officer Brown. This is the first case that has come before Mr. Barney for his decision. The passenger asserts they are for private use, and not

The Board of Supervisors met last Grening, but did not transact any business of importance. The report of the Comptroller to the 6th of April shows a balance of \$59,730 57. A report of the ommittee in favor of paying ex-Judge A. D. Russel \$1,000 for extra clerk hire, was laid over. The cotton market yesterday was comparatively quiet. The sales footed up about 1,500 bales, in lots, closing at 12%c. a 12%c., with some parcels reported at 13c. for middling uplands. The Persia's news had no effect upon the market. Flour was in fair request and tolerably active, but at rather easier rates for common brands of State and Western, while extra grades were unchanged. Wheat was rather easier, while sales were fair, chiefly for exports Corn was heavy and lower, while sales were tolerably while at the close \$17 50 was asked; prime sold at \$12 7 a \$13. Beef was firm, with a fair amount of sales. Suguars were steady, with a fair amount of sales at rate given in another column. Coffee was in fair request and prices unchanged Freights were steady for grain and floor to-London, while to Liverpool rates for both corn and flour were easier. Cotton was engaged to the extent of 600 a 700 bales at 3-164, per ib.

The War Policy of the Administration and the Probable Consequences.

Civil war is close at hand. The news that it has been inaugurated in a bloody conflict at Charleston may reach us at any moment. Lieutenent Talbot, of Fort Sumter, on his return journey to Major Anderson, has been detained at Charleston; so that the instructions which he carries to that officer are cut off. Thus the gallant Major will be left to his own discretion. although, from the signal lights which nightly now he displays from his stronghold, it would appear that he expects relief, and is prepared to co-operate with any relieving force that may show itself at the entrance of the harbor. It also appears that the effort will surely be made. under the flag of the United States, to run the gauntlet of the hostile forts and batteries which must be passed to reach Fort Sumter, and it is morally certain that any such attempt will result in a bloody conflict, or in the ignominious retreat of our relieving squadron.

We are not disposed to conjecture that a mere pretence of relief to Major Anderson is the policy of Mr. Lincoln. Our warlike republican cotemporaries of this city, especially the terrible Horace Greeley, assure us that the administration is in earnest in this matter, and henceforward abandons the thankless policy of forbearance and indulgence with "rebels and traitors." The country has been deceived, Wall street has been overreached, the secessionists themselves have been led astray, by the late pacific manifestations and professions of the government at Washington, and particularly by its doleful confessions of the necessity of evacuating Fort Sumter. With a relieving squadron en route to that point, we are admonished of the necessity of holding that position, and of the duty of relieving it, even at the hazard of war; and we are further advised that this has been the deliberate and inflexible purpose of Mr. Lincoln from the beginning.

Anticipating, then, the speedy inauguration of civil war at Charleston, at Pensacola, or in Texas, or, perhaps, at all these places, the inquiry is forced upon us, What will be the probable consequences? We apprehend that they will be: first, the secession of Virginia and the other border slave States, and their union with the Confederate States; secondly, the organization of an army for the removal of the United States ensign and authorities from every fortress or public building within the limits of the Confederate States, including the White House, the Capitol, and other public buildings at Washington. After the secession of Virginia from the United States, it is not likely that Maryland can be restrained from the same decisive act. She will follow the fortunes of Virginia, and will undoubtedly claim that, in withdrawing from the United States, the District of Columbia reverts into her possession under the supreme rights of revolution. Here we have verge and scope enough for a civil

war of five, ten or twenty years duration. What for? To "show that we have a govern ment"-to show that the seceded States are still in our Union, and are still subject to its laws and authorities. This is the fatal mistake of Mr. Lincoln, and his Cabinet, and his party. The simple truth, patent to all the world, is that the seceded States are out of our Union, and are organized under an independent government of their own. The authority of the United

except in a detached fort here and there. We desire to restore this displaced authority of the United States in its full integrity. How is this to be done? By entering into a war with the seceded States for the continued occupation of those detached forts? No. A war will only widen the breach and enlarge and consolidate this Southern confederacy, on the one hand, while, on the other hand, it will bring ruin upon the commerce, the manufactures, the financial and industrial interests of our Northern cities and States, and may end in an oppressive military despotism.

How then are we to restore these seceded States to the Union? We can do it only by conciliation and compromise. The border slave States still adhering to the Union are anxious to act as mediators with the seceded States. The Union men of Virginia, in their State Convention, for many weeks have been laboring faithfully and earnestly to hold that great State within the Union as affording the indispensable base of operations for the retention of the border slave States and the recovery of all the seceded States. Her Convention, driven at length to extremities by the pressure of her public opinion, has detailed a special commission of three-Messrs. Stuart, Preston and Randolph-te wait upon Mr. Lincoln and inquire whether his Union policy means peace or war. A republican cotemporary intimates that these distinguished visiters, who have arrived at Washington, will go away not much wiser than when they came. The next result, then, to be apprehended is the precipitate secession of Virginia, and next the speedy mustering of fifty, thousand men within her borders for warlike operations.

Thus the only means for the restoration of the Union-to wit, forbearance, conciliation and compromise-appear to have been finally discarded at Washington The Union, we are told, is worth the desperate remedy of civil war; while common sense and the experience of all mankind revolt at this remedy as utterly subversive of everything in the shape of pre existing institutions. Had "Honest Abe Lincoln," as the first measure of his administration, issued his call for an early extra session of Congress in reference to the exigencies of this fearful crisis of disunion, revolution and impending civil war, and had he provided an armistice with the seceded States for the interregnum, he might have opened the way to us, North and South. for a nappy deliverance. With the assembling of Congress, à message

from him to both houses, recommending the Crittenden peace propositions as the basis of a Union saving compromise, would have initiated the good work. But the abolition war faction rules the republican camp, and has succeeded in gaining the mastery over the administration. The theory of the war policy thus adopted is that of Senator Chandler, that " a little blood-letting" will be a good thing, and blood it is to be.

We dare say, too, that the republican party is more intent upon some startling stroke of policy which will rekindle the fierce sectional fires in the camp, whereby it has come into power, than upon any plan whatever for the restoration of the seceded States to the Union. But while our republican war makers may be dreaming of a lengthened reign at Washington with the opposing South out of the way, they may be overthrown by a popular reaction at the North. Indeed, our only hope now against a civil war of indefinite duration seems to lie in the overthrow of this demoralizing, disorganizing and destructive sectional party, of which "Honest Abe Lincoln" is the pliant instrument. Let the conservative people of the North, then, of all parties, who have anything to lose or anything to save, in view of a wasting civil war, prepare at once for the needful work of putting down this destructive domi-

THE BURNING OF THE IMPERIAL PALACES AT Pekin.—When the news of the burning of the summer palaces of the Chinese Emperor at Pekin was borne across the Atlantic, our first impulses were those of regret, if not indignation, that such an outrage should have been perpetrated by the representatives of a nation foremost among its compeers in greatness, and professing to be so in civilization. We seemed, as we read, to have been carried back into barbarous times. At every line of the narrative we were offended with the details of the wanton destruction of that which could never be replaced. Never was vandalism more outrageous. All the magnificent mirrors, chaste carvings, elaborate pictures, historical souvenirs of the empire, articles of virtu and valuable archives were destroyed by the rude hands of the despoilers, and then given up to the fury of the flames. We now learn that in the vaults of those summer palaces all the records of the empire were deposited, and all these were reduced to ashes by the fire. Such treasure as had been there held were of far greater importance to China than the British Museum is to England or the world, and the consignment of these to the flames was as bad as Omar's destruction of the Alexandrian library. The archives alluded to have been frequently referred to by French writers, who estimated the national collection in the summer palaces at Pekin to have been the finest and most complete in the world. It was therefore much to be deplored that in this age of comparative enlightenment such an irreparable act of vandalism should have occurred. We have no wish to reflect severely upon the conduct of Lord Elgin in this matter; but we are surprised that so eminent a man should have had no more veneration for art, humanity for the Chinese, or respect for the good reputation of his country, than to have ordered the perpetration of such a piece of unmitigated vandalism. He had little respect for the Greeks when he mutilated and removed their ancient marbles from the land where they ought to have been allowed to remain, and he had a decided contempt for the Chinese when he burnt the imperisl collections at Pekin. He has done an injustice for which he will never have the power

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE. - The Broadway Railroad bill received its quietas yesterday. A motion to lay it on the table, instead of sending it to committee, prevailed by nearly a two to one vote. Laying a bill on the table by such a vote is equivalent to slaughtering it in cold blood, and burying it as they used to inter suicides. There are people in this city sufficiently bardhearted to exult in the decease of this bantling, and to make merry over the fact that its parents have had all their trouble and expended their money for nothing. The public sentiment of the metropolis will say autograph letter from the Emperor to the Grand | States within the borders of this independent | thing. The infant, however, will have a few | \$30,000,000, much it will superseded, | sincere mourners. There are gentlemen to | require in the event of civil wart

whom this child has been very dear, and with out making a show of grief they will undoubtedly soffer deeply. May we be permitted to offer our condolence to the parties immediately concerned, including our philanthropic and philosophical friends of the Tribune? Be of good cheer. As long as there is a Broadway there will be a Broadway Railroad bill. It is not dead, but sleepeth

The Proposed Freasury Note Issue Now that Mr. Lincoln's administration have actually commenced a civil war, it seems an unfortunate time for Mr. Chase to throw \$5,000,000 in treasury notes on the market, and capitalists will be afraid to touch them at par especially as, owing to the operation of the Morrill tariff, there is no prospect of revenue to pay those notes when they become due, and there is no other security to back them The first murmurings of the thunder at Charleston and Pensacola have already affected all securities; when real hostilities commence public credit will be more seriously damaged. That the Morrill tariff will have the effect of

diverting the great bulk of the imports to the Southern ports there cannot be the shadow of a doubt. The English and the French press and the New York papers, with one exception, agree about it. The only journalist in this city who advocates the new tariff is a philosopher of the ultra revolutionary type. It was said of the Bourbons that they never learned to forget anything; and the same may be said of this radical editor, illustrating the maxim that extremes meet. Even the Courier and Enquirer, though an advocate of a protective tariff, says:-"Never, in our judgment, was there such as ill-timed measure enacted as our tariff law which went into operation on the 1st of April Another republican journal of this city says it is quite likely to deprive the federal govern ment almost entirely of its revenues."

We have already reproduced the opinions of the French and English press on the subject. We have quoted the metropolitan organs of British commerce to show that the commercial interests of New York will be ruined, and that the Southern ports will become enriched at our expense. To these testimonies we may add that of a well known Liverpool commercial paper, Gore's General Advertiser. In a recent issue it says "the Northern tariff must enlist the empathics of the whole commercial world on

the side of the latter?" "This suicidal tariff." it adds, "will effectually isolate the North, and seal it against the commerce of the world; and the very attempt to introduce such a measure demonstrates the necessity of a separation between the Southern and Northern States." What England will do in the premises it thus unfolds:-"If protection-rampant protectionbe held to be the true interest of the Northern States, then there can be no community of in terests between them and a country like Great Britain, on whose banners are inscribed 'Free trade with all the world.' But with the Southern confederacy, whose interest it is to sell us the raw material of our industry and to buy our manufactured goods, there must spring up spontaneously such a close alliance with Great Britain as will render the grasping selfishness of the protectionist States hartful to no one but themselves." It will be observed from this that the whole North is regarded with detestation on account of this tariff; and New York, whose interests have been sacrificed for the Eastern States and for Pennsylvania is doomed to suffer, though she is known to be utterly opposed to the new retrograde commercial policy. It goes on to say that England "will turn the cold shoulder to the North," while it "will extend the right hand of fellowship to the South:" and the British commercial organ thus concludes:-

We cannot find language sufficiently strong to express our detestation of a scale of duties which is intended to exclude from the markets of America the products of England, of Germany and of France, and we must wish God speed to the new results of the South, which must triumph in its contest with the North, because its might is in its rock. It is lamentable to think, we write more in sec. right. It is lamentable to think—we write more in so row than in suger—that a great people like the Amer-cans should so far lag behind the age, so misunderstan the epoch in which they live, and so blindly rush to their own destruction, as to a topt a policy so suited at themselves, so uncommercial, so indicative of a narrow selfish and unenlightened spirit as that which is embodie in the so called Morrill tariff.

Here is a warning with a vengeance that the trade of the North is to be destroyed, and all European goods, with the duties, are to go to the South. Who, under such circumstances, will buy the notes of our bankrupt government, with no prospect of repayment, but with the di-mal prospect of having soon to borrow more money. and to continue borrowing till its paper is drug in the market, which nobody wants to buy at any price? Now the only way in which the imports can be prevented going to the South is by the employment of an immense navy. Where is the money to build and equip it to come from? But suppose that the government makes the attempt with the ships and troops it now possesses, and suppose that it could be . even partially suc cessful, and that England and France would not intervene to protect their own commerce on its way to the best market, the attempt to coerce the South in this form would be met by reprisals both on land and sea; and, low as federal securities have fallen, they would instantly go down still further, as George Peabody, in his letter which we published recently, gave notice to all concerned. This distinguished American banker in England knows every pulse of the British heart, and he warns the people of his native land against the suicide on which they seem bent. He says "the anticipation of a conflict between the North and the South has already destroyed confidence in the United States government stocks and many of the States securities, and millions have within a few months been sent home for a market in consequence. It is only by concession on the part of the Northern States, and a compromise which would secure the best feelings of the border States towards the North and West, that we can reinstate our credit abroad Coercion and civil war, he concludes, would utterly ruin American public credit in Europe, and the balance of our stocks would be sent home to be thrown on this market for what they would bring.

Independently of the adverse operation of the Morrill tariff, other troubles will arise in the progress of internecine war which will shake public and private credit most alarmingly; and does the Cabinet at Washington, under such circumstances, expect to sell its notes, at a premium, in Wall street-the only place where it can dispose of them-just when it has inaugurated civil war, when there is no security for their payment, either from revenue or from any other source? And in this condition of our national finances, how is the Souththat for once the Legislature has done a good | ern confederation to raise \$15,000,000,

Papal Question-Cavour's Speech and the Pope's Allocation. The full text of the Pope's allocution, as

well as of Count Unvour's recent speech on the Roman question, will be found in our edition of this morning. In the Pontiff's address we find nothing which tent's to smooth away the difficulties which lie in the way of an amicable setthement of the issues pending between him and the Turin Cabinet. He not only takes a firm stand on his rights as a temporal prince, but he declares it to be impossible that the Church can enter into any compromise with the socalled modern civilization which tolerates non-Catholic forms of worship and grants subsidies to non-Catholic institutions and persons. In other words, he protests against the introduction into Italy of the enlightened toleration o French Catholicism, which provides out of the resources of the State for the decent mainte panes of every form of worship. In all this we see only another proof of the injury resultng to religion from the union of Church and State The Holy Father, instead of relying upon the potency of the defensive spiritual influences with which the former is invested, exnibits throughout an un Catholic apprehension of the perils to which it will be exposed by a fair and equal competition with other erreds. Strip it of its wealth and princely dignities, he argues, and you will weaken and perhaps destroy it. Now this s not the doctrine of the Church itself, nor is it. the belief of intelligent Catholics. Out of the millions who profess that faith, the great majority would, it is well known, be rejoiced to ee the Papacy relieved from the odium which the abuse of its political power daily brings upon it. They believe, and with reason, that he Reman hierarchy would become infinitely more powerful, and exercise a stronger sway over the consciences of men, if there were not n the misery of oppressed and misgoverned copulations, and in the corruption of their po litical administration, such a woeful contrast between their actions and the Divine precepts which it is their mission to inculcate,

We turn with relief from the foolish reason ng of this document to the manly and intelliible speech of Count Cayour. He shows that without Rome as its capital the unity of Italy would be a allacy, and he demolishes the arnment that the Pope's temporalities are essenial to his independence, Thev - !-

guerartee for him when sovereigns regarded their domination as a right of absolute property over men and things; but since 1789 governments have reposed on the consent expressed or tacit, of the people; and a power which does not rest upon this basis, but which naistains an absolute antagonism between the people which it governs and itself, has no onger a possibility of existence. This antago oism appears in the Roman States, and seems without a remedy, and consequently the only means of governing those countries without military occupation is by the absolute separaion of the spiritual from the temporal power. When this takes place the Holy See will be come in reality independent, because it will be relieved from the shackles imposed upon it by concordats and the prerogatives of the civil power, which the temporal power of the Caurch of Rome has alone rendered necessary up to the present time.

From these views it is evident that the Turin Cabinet contemplates no compromise with the Pontiff which will leave in his hands any portion of his present territories. He will occupy in Rome simply the position of the Greek or Russian Patriarch, with the exception that such a provision will be guaranteed to him as will comport with the expenditure necessitated by his extensive spiritual jurisdiction. The question is whether the French Emperor will consent to this complete territorial destitution of the Holy Father. The recent declarations of Prince Napoleon and Count Pietri seem to us leave but little doubt upon this point. Napoleon is not a man of half measures, and if he gives his consent to the entrance of Victor Emanuel and his troops into Rome it will be under no limitation as to the territorial rights which that step would imply.

HUMILIATING POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES. N THE EYES OF EUROPE.-The Father of His Country warned the people of the United States, in bis farewell address, that the destruction of the unity of the republic, would have for its inevitable result, its enfeeblement and degradation in the eyes of foreign Powers; and that, while rendered by it contemptible externally, we would also lose self respect, and be liable to the horrors of a military despotism. How prophetic his solemn utterances have already become, at the very outset of our sectional differences! Scarcely five months have elapsed since the election of a republican President of the United States, and what is the bumiliating spectacle, presented by both the North and the South? The organs of the Washi gton administration degrade themselves by making open boast that it has been promised the aid and assistance of England and France. while the Southern press congratulate the Montgomery government upon prospective commercial alliances, which it thinks will insure a strong European support for the slave holding confederacy. "Entangling alliances," which have been ever considered as a great evil, to be carefully shunned by every sound patriot and statesman, are now courted by the eaders of the two sections, just as rival chieftains and parties have hitherto done, in Mexico and the petty South American States.

An article from the London Times of March 28, which will be found in another column of the paper, contemptuously alludes to the fact that the "Northern and Southern States have entered into a race with each other for popularity, with the determination not to be outbid by a rival," and it adds, as the inevitable consequence of such a state of things;-" America must not suppose that she can enjoy, when divided into two hostile republics, all the great and unprecedented advantages which she possessed, while she was content to dwell under the banner of one." If such a judgment was just, even while there was a chance of peace being preserved, what may not be said, now that through the madness, imbecility and wickedness of the administration, the country is threatened with all the calamities which follow in the train of civil war? The manufacturing, commercial, agricultural and figancial prosperity of the pation, is about to be engulted in an abyss of ruin, by such an act of suicide, as has no parallel in the history of nations. From a proud eminence of political grand-ur, which caused to be the wonder and admiration of the civilized world, how are we fallen! The United States, lately so defiant in its indepen-

European Powers, and we may yet be co pelled to rejoice in an iron interposition foreign fleets and armies, to restone the pe we are so recklessly throwing away.

THREATENING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN JAPAN The realm of the Rising Sun does not appear be in all respects that bappy land which trav lers, after a few days, or it may have been a t hours, stay on its shores have thought and presented it to be. But this is perhaps not applicable to the native inhabitants as the f eign residents, and it is more than probal that the latter have been the cause of th own grievances. The British Consuls at Jed and Kanagawa have acted in a manner so prehensible and obnoxious that not only Japanese, but their own countrymen, have be driven to an avowal of disgust. They he alternately violated the native laws, m interpreted the spirit of the treaty 1 ween Great Britain and Japan, sacrific their personal honor, and tyrannized over t subjects of their own sovereign. In li manner the unofficial community of foreigne seem to have habitually acted with an almo etal disregard of the rights and prejudices those in whose country they were sojournin on the sufferance of the very people they we offending.

As a matter of course, the indiscretions individual foreigners affect the entire foreign population, and every obnoxious or unlawf act committed by an Englishman, an America a Frenchman, or any other countryman, is pull judicial to the weltare of all aliens, and go to strengthen the argument of the conservati party of Japanese politicians in favor of the e clusion of foreigners and the closing of the por We are sorry to learn by the last mails th the Secretary of the United States Legation Jeddo has been murdered by Japanese, and th all the consular authorities, save Mr. Townsen Harris, the American Minister, had been force to retire from the metropolis and seek refu in Yokahama, the port a few miles down t bay. Great slarm prevailed among the who foreign population, and even a massacre w anticipated. This intelligence we find h created considerable sensation in England, as great indignation is expressed towards t British Consuls referred to, whose recall earnest damanded. We shall deplore her

ing of a worse state of feeling than at bresc exists between the native and alien bon lation of Japan: but " Worse com we enall be compelled, although not witho reluctance, to say that the foreigners broug t all upon themselves. Englishmen and Am icans must learn that they cannot go into oreign land and violate every civil and mor law without incurring the danger of a fearf retribution. We know nothing as yet of the circum-tances leading to the murder of ti Secretary of our Legation, but much will d end upon these as to the judgment we me ventually form of the unfortunate affai Meanwhile, we believe, there is no fitter me than Mr. Harris for maintaining the nation. oner in the far Orient, and from his moral an friendly influence over the Japanese govern ment he will doubtless be able to obtain jutice. It is nevertheless a melancholy reflectio that, after all our hospitality to the late En bassy, such an untoward circumstance as th and such a threatening state of affairs shoul have so quickly supervened.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA .- A fairs in Virginia are rapidly approaching, crisis. It will be precipitated by the line of policy that has been adopted by the Lincol administration, and it is not impossible tha be Old Dominion will cast in her lot with the Southern confederacy, within a very short pe riod. Many have supposed that the State Con vention, now in session, could scarcely submi the question of secession to the people before the fall election. They will not postpone the ettlement of the question so long, if a single drop of blood is shed, in consequence of the coercive proceedings of the government. It will then come before the people, probably, at the State election next month. Messrs. William Ballard Preston, conservative, Alexander H Stuart, Union, and George W Randolph, sece sionist, were, on Monday, appointed commissioners to wait on the President, in order to obtain a definite declaration of his policy. They arrived in Washington yesterday. They will see Mr. Lincoln to-day or to-morrow, and will insist upon a categorical answer to their questions. If these are evaded, they will go home prepared to declare to the Convention, that they have interpreted his tergiversation and equivocal responses as meaning hostility and bloodshed.

The effect of coercive measures towards the South, will be electric upon the popular mind in Virginia. Union feeling is well nigh destroyed already; but the reinforcement of Fort Pickens, or of Fort Sumter, will be considered as a belligerent act, which will make the population a unit. Then will come the day of tribulation and retribution, for the abolition government at Washington, which is so wofully mismanaging the affairs of the nation. The capital can no longer remain in the District of Columbia, and the conservative masses in the North, will be forced to pronounce authoritatively, with respect to the tremendous issues before the country.

ONE OF MR. JOHN BULL'S POPULAR DELUnons.- The London Times, in the course of an article upon the cotton supply, declares that the position of the market for that staple is like that of a man who has died holding a fat office—the breath is no sooner out of his body than there are a hundred applicants for his place. So with cotion. As soon as it is ascertained that there is a remote probability that the British manufacturers may experience some difficulty in obtaining their supply from the Southern States, balf a dozen countries are offering themselves for the place. Australia, Persia, China, Algeria, Central America, are all mentioned, and the Cotton Supply Association is expected to encourage the cultivation of the plant in those countries. The Times and the Cotton Supply Association are laboring under a popular delusion. More than seventy years ago the cultivation of cotton was attempted in various parts of the world, and experiments in the same line have been continued ever since with very little success. It has been proven that the finer quality of cotton, such as the British manufacturer must have, can only be grown in the United States. Egypt raises a very little; but elsewhere the product of the plant is only fit for the manufacture of coarse sture. The place of King Cotton has thus, and thus only, been preserved, and whatever may be the result of the revolution in this country, dence, is descending to beggary at the doors of there is no doubt that his seat of government